

SObjectizer: a C++ tool for Concurrent Programming

with Actors, Pub/Sub and CSP-channels

Italian C++ Community Meetup

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Introduction

Multithreading is used for...

...Parallel* and Concurrent** Computing.

Those are very different approaches used for solving very different tasks:

- parallel computing: video encoding
- concurrent computing: database server

SObjectizer is for Concurrent Computing only.

^{*} https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parallel_computing

^{*} https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concurrent_computing



Shared mutable state is the root of all evil

The dealing with shared mutable state is hard and error-prone.

SObjectizer allows to avoid shared mutable state at all.

Let's make an app from separate entities.

Each entity owns its private mutable state.

All interactions between entities only via async messages.

Well known approaches

Actor Model*

Communicating Sequential Processes**

SObjectizer allows to use elements of those models in your apps.

^{*} https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Actor_model

^{**} https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communicating_sequential_processes

A bit of history



There was SCADA Objectizer

A project in Development Bureau of System Programming in Homyel, Belarus (1996-2000).

The goal: object-oriented SCADA system.

The main idea of agents with states and interactions via async messages.

The SCADA Objectizer died in 2000.



SObjectizer-4

A new project SObjectizer-4. Intervale JSC, Moscow, 2002.

Agents with states and async messages were borrowed from predecessor.

SObjectizer-4 was open-sourced* in 2006.

Its evolution stopped soon after that.

^{*} https://sourceforge.net/projects/sobjectizer/



SObjectizer-5

The development started in 2010.

We took SObjectizer-4 and rebuilt it completely.

And then add many new features.



SObjectizer was created for production

SObjectizer is not an experimental project.

And has never been.

SObjectizer was used in business-critical projects from the very beginning.

Breaking changes in SObjectizer are rare and we approach to them very carefully.

For example:

- branch 5.5 evolved without big compatibility breaks more than 5 years;
- there was just one compatibility break in the last two years.

SObjectizer-5 is an OpenSource project

SObjectizer-5 was open-sourced in 2013 on SourceForge*.

SourceForge still contains a lot of docs for older versions of SObjectizer-5.

Now SObjectizer-5 lives on GitHub**, including the docs***.

^{*} https://sourceforge.net/projects/sobjectizer/

^{**} https://github.com/Stiffstream/sobjectizer

^{***} https://github.com/Stiffstream/sobjectizer/wiki



Where SObjectizer was used?

- SMS/USSD traffic service;
- financial transaction handling;
- electronic trading;
- software parameters monitoring;
- automatic control of the theatre's scenery*;
- machine learning;
- prototyping of distributed data-acquisition software;
- components of DMP in an advertising platform;
- components of an online game;
- multitheading socks5/http1.1 proxy-server.

https://habr.com/en/post/452464/



A brief introduction to SObjectizer-5.7

Two main styles

Agents, mboxes, dispatchers...

Raw threads + mchains.

Both styles can be mixed inside one app.



Agents, mboxes, dispatchers

Let's speak about the main style of SObjectizer-based programming...

The ingredients

There are:

- agents, coops of agents;
- messages, subscriptions;
- mboxes (message boxes);
- dispatchers.

Messages

All interactions between agents via async messages only.

Messages are objects of user types.

Message type is a key for searching of a message handler.

An example of a message

```
struct request: public so 5::message t
 std::int64_t id;
 std::map<std::string, std::string> params_;
 std::vector<std::uint8_t> payload ;
 std::chrono::steady clock::timepoint deadline;
 request(
      std::int64 t id,
      std::map<std::string, std::string> params,
      std::vector<std::uint8_t> payload,
      std::chrono::steady clock::timeout deadline)
  : id_(id), params_(std::move(params)), payload_(std::move(payload)), deadline_(deadline)
```



No inheritance from so_5::message_t

```
struct request
{
    std::int64_t id_;
    std::map<std::string, std::string> params_;
    std::vector<std::uint8_t> payload_;
    std::chrono::steady_clock::timepoint deadline_;
};
```

There are also signals

struct get_status : public so_5::signal_t {};



Message sending

```
// Send immediately.
so_5::send<request>(target,
    // Will be forwarded to the constructor of `request`.
    make_id(), make_params(), make_payload(), calculate_deadline());
// Send a signal immediately.
so_5::send<get_status>(target);
```

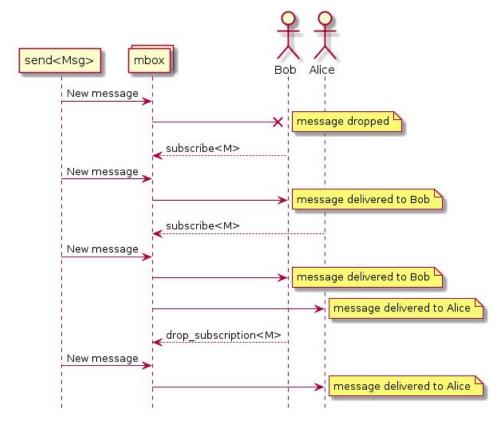
What is the Target for a send()?

In the classical Actor Model a message is sent to an actor.

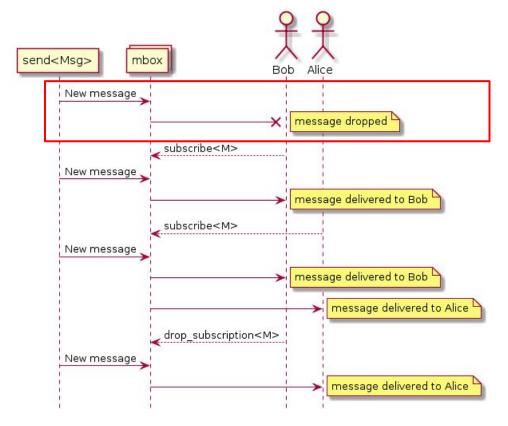
But in SObjectizer all messages are going to mboxes (message boxes).

An agent has to subscribe to a message from a mbox...

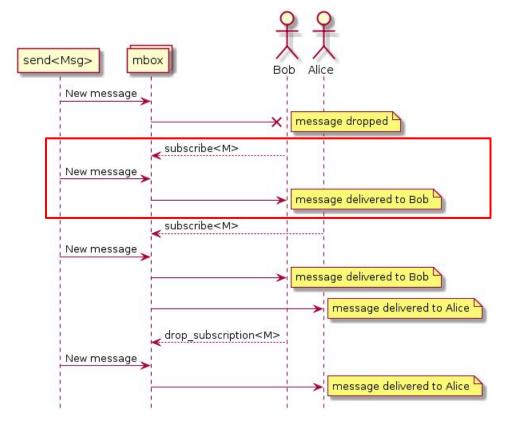




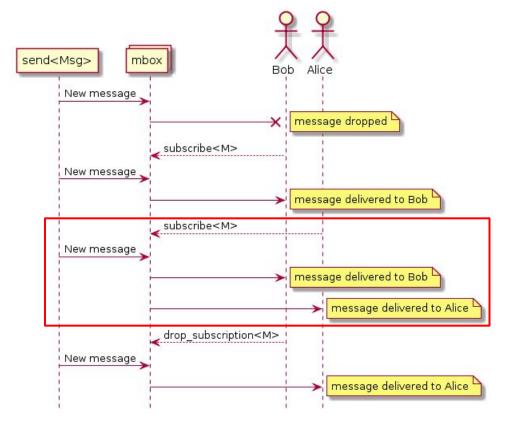




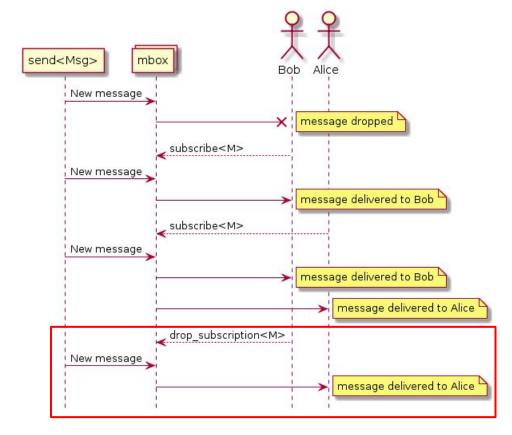














Two types of mboxes

MPMC (Multi-Producer/Multi-Consumer)

- anyone can send;
- anyone can subscribe;
- all subscribers receive a message (broadcasting).

MPSC (Multi-Producer/Single-Consumer, aka direct_mbox)

- anyone can send;
- only owner can subscribe.



Subscription

```
// Subscription to a message from a mbox.
so_subscribe(some_mbox).event(... /* handler */);
// Subscription to a message from own MPSC mbox.
so_subscribe_self().event(... /* handler */);
```



Subscription

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// Subscription to a message from a mbox.
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so_subscribe_self().event(... /* handler */);
```

Provided by the base class so_5::agent_t

Dispatchers

Dispatchers provide worker threads for agents.

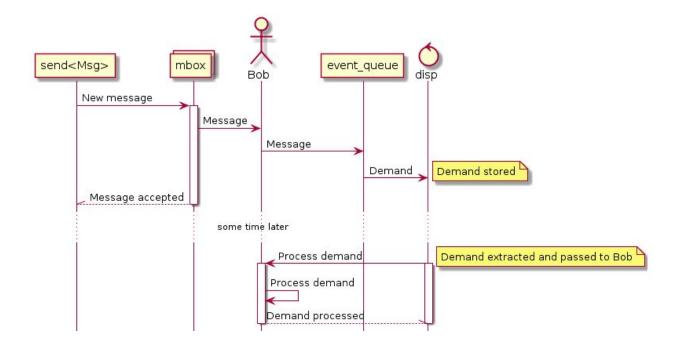
A dispatcher selects when and where agent's event handler will be called.

There could be many dispatchers inside an app.

Every agent should be bound to some dispatcher.



Dispatchers





```
one_thread
active_group
active_obj
thread_pool
adv_thread_pool
prio_dedicated_threads::one_per_prio
prio_one_thread::quoted_round_robin
prio_one_thread::strictly_ordered
```



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There are several standard dispatchers

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prio_one_thread::strictly_ordered
```



Objects of classes inherited from **so_5::agent_t**:

```
class hello_world final : public so_5::agent_t {
public :
    using so_5::agent_t::agent_t;

void so_evt_start() override {
    std::cout << "Hello World!" << std::endl;
    so_deregister_agent_coop_normally();
    }
};</pre>
```



```
class hello world final: public so 5::agent t{
public:
 using so_5::agent_t::agent_t;
 void so define agent() override {
  so subscribe self().event(
   &hello world::hello);
 void so_evt_start() override {
  std::cout << "Starting agent..." << std::endl;</pre>
  so 5::send<msq hello>(so direct mbox);
```

```
void so_evt_finish() override {
 std::cout << "Finish agent..." << std::endl;</pre>
 void hello world::hello delay(const msg hello & ) {
  std::cout << "Hello World!"<<std::endl;
```



```
class hello world final: public so 5::agent t{
public:
 using so_5::agent_t::agent_t;
 void so define agent() override {
  so_subscribe_self().event(
   &hello world::hello);
 void so_evt_start() override {
  std::cout << "Starting agent..." << std::endl;
  so 5::send<msq hello>(so direct mbox);
```

```
// ...
void so_evt_finish() override {
  std::cout << "Finish agent..." << std::endl;
}

void hello_world::hello_delay( const msg_hello & ) {
  std::cout << "Hello World!"<<std::endl;
}
};</pre>
```



```
class hello world final: public so 5::agent t{
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```
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 using so_5::agent_t::agent_t;
 void so_define_agent() override {
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   &hello world::hello);
 void so evt start() override {
  std::cout << "Starting agent..." << std::endl;</pre>
  so 5::send<msq hello>(so direct mbox);
```

```
// Message definition:
   struct msg hello { };
void hello world::hello delay( const msg hello & ) {
 std::cout << "Hello World!"<<std::endl;
```



```
class hello world final: public so 5::agent t{
public:
 using so 5::agent t::agent t;
 void so define agent() override {
  so subscribe self().event(
    &hello world::hello);
 void so evt start() override {
  std::cout << "Starting agent..." << std::end;
  so 5::send<msq hello>(so direct mbox);
// ...
```

```
void so_evt_finish() override {
  std::cout << "Finish agent..." << std::endl;
}

void hello_world::hello_delay( const msg_hello & ) {
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```



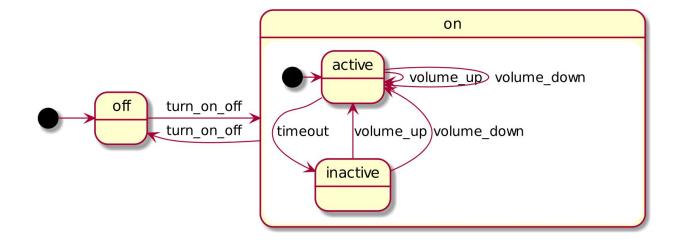
There are agent's states

Agent's states allow to implement complex hierarchical finite-state machines.

Supported HFSM features:

- nested states;
- on_enter/on_exit handlers;
- time limit for a state;
- deep/shallow history.







```
class player_demo final : public so_5::agent_t {
  state_t off{this, "off"},
     on{this, "on"},
     active{initial_substate_of{on}, "active"},
     inactive{substate_of{on}, "inactive"};
...
```



```
class player_demo final : public so_5::agent_t {
  state_t off{this, "off"},
    on{this, "on"},
    active{initial_substate_of{on}, "active"},
    inactive{substate_of{on}, "inactive"};
...
```





```
void so define agent() override {
  this >>= off;
  off.event([&](mhood t<turn on off>){.../* turn the device on */});
  on.event([&](mhood t<turn_on_off>{... /* turn the device off */});
  active
      .on enter([&]{... /* turn the screen on */})
      .on exit([&]{... /* turn the screen off */})
      .time limit(15s, inactive)
      .event([&](mhood_t<volume_up> cmd){... /* increase the volume */})
      .event([&](mhood t<volume down> cmd){... /* decrease the volume */});
  inactive
      .transfer to state<volume up>(active)
      .transfer to state<volume down>(active);
```



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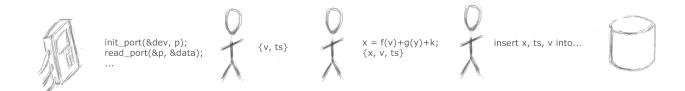
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Coops of agents

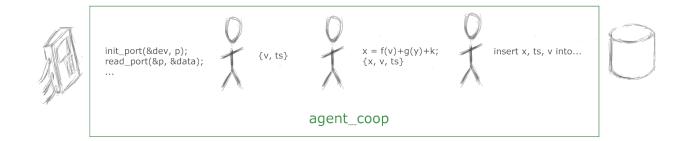
A group of agents have to work together.





Coops of agents

That group is a coop of agents





```
so 5::environment t & env = ...;
auto coop = env.make_coop(); // Make an instance of new coop.
// Fill the coop. Bind agents to the appropriate dispatchers.
coop->make agent with binder<device reader>(
  so 5::disp::one thread::make dispatcher(env, "device").binder(), ... );
coop->make agent<data processor>(...);
coop->make agent with binder<db writer>(
  so 5::disp::one thread::make dispatcher(env, "db").binder(), ... );
// Register the coop.
env.register coop(std::move(coop));
```



```
so 5::environment t & env = ...;
auto coop = env.make_coop(); // Make an instance of new coop.
// Fill the coop. Bind agents to the appropriate dispatchers.
coop->make_agent_with_binder<device_reader>(
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Making a coop (simplified version)

```
so 5::environment t & env = ...;
// Ask SObjectizer to make a new coop and then register it.
env.introduce coop([&](so 5::coop t & coop) {
 // Fill the coop. Bind agents to the appropriate dispatchers.
 coop.make agent with binder<device reader>(
  so 5::disp::one thread::make dispatcher(env, "device").binder(), ...);
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```

)); // Coop will be registered automatically.



```
#include <so_5/all.hpp>
struct ping final : public so_5::signal_t {};
struct pong final : public so_5::signal_t {};
```



```
class pinger final : public so 5::agent t{
public:
 pinger(context_t ctx, so_5::mbox_t mbox) : so_5::agent_t{std::move(ctx)}, mbox_{std::move(mbox)} {}
 void so define agent() override;
 void so evt start() override;
 void so evt finish() override;
private:
 const so 5::mbox t mbox ;
 unsigned long long pongs {};
 void on pong(mhood t<pong>);
};
```



```
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 void so define agent() override;
 void so evt start() override;
 void so evt finish() override;
private:
 const so_5::mbox_t mbox_;
 unsigned long long pongs {};
 void on pong(mhood t<pong>);
```

```
void pinger::so define agent() {
 so_subscribe(mbox_).event(&pinger::on_pong);
void pinger::so_evt_start() {
 so 5::send<ping>(mbox );
void pinger::so evt finish() {
 std::cout << "pongs received: " + std::to string(pongs ) << std::endl;
void pinger::on pong(mhood t<pong>) {
 ++pongs;
 so 5::send<ping>(mbox );
```



```
void pinger::so define agent() {
 so_subscribe(mbox_).event(&pinger::on_pong);
void pinger::so_evt_start() {
 so 5::send<ping>(mbox );
void pinger::so evt finish() {
 std::cout << "pongs received: " + std::to_string(pongs_) << std::endl;</pre>
void pinger::on pong(mhood t<pong>) {
 ++pongs;
 so 5::send<ping>(mbox );
```

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void pinger::on pong(mhood t<pong>) {
 ++pongs_;
 so 5::send<ping>(mbox );
```



```
class ponger final: public so 5::agent t{
public:
 ponger(context_t ctx, so_5::mbox_t mbox) : so_5::agent_t{std::move(ctx)}, mbox_{std::move(mbox)} {}
 void so define agent() override;
 void so evt finish() override;
private:
 const so 5::mbox t mbox ;
 unsigned long long pings {};
 void on ping(mhood t<ping>);
};
```

```
void ponger::so_define_agent() {
    so_subscribe(mbox_).event(&ponger::on_ping);
}

void ponger::so_evt_finish() {
    std::cout << "pings received: " + std::to_string(pings_) << std::endl;
}

void ponger::on_ping(mhood_t<ping>) {
    ++pings_;
    so_5::send<pong>(mbox_);
}
```

```
int main() {
 so 5::launch([](so 5::environment t & env) {
  env.introduce coop(
     so 5::disp::active obj::make dispatcher(env).binder(),
      [&](so 5::coop t & coop) {
      const auto mbox = env.create mbox();
      coop.make_agent<pinger>(mbox);
      coop.make agent<ponger>(mbox);
     });
  std::this thread::sleep for(std::chrono::seconds{1});
  env.stop();
 });
```

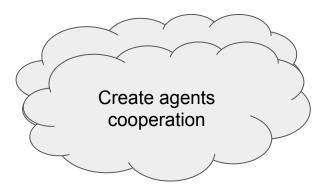


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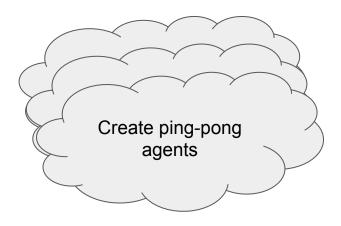


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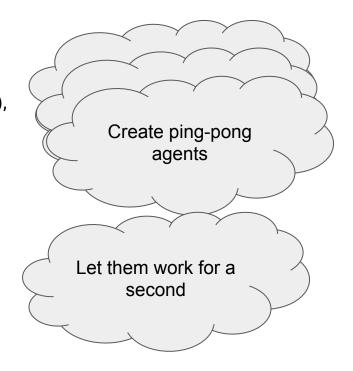


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  env.stop();
 });
```



CSP-channels

Let's speak about another style: raw threads and mchains

What is mchain?

Mchain (message chain) is a message queue.

Mchain can contain messages of different types at the same time.

Messages are sent by usual send() functions.

Messages are extracted by receive() and select() functions.

Several threads can call receive()/select() for a mchain at the same time.

Only one thread will get a message.



Two kinds of mchains

Size-unlimited mchain

- grows dynamically;
- can contain as many messages as allows available memory;
- never blocks on send().

Size-limited mchain

- max capacity specified at the construction time;
- can block send() operation;

Size-limited mchains are good when overload-control is necessary.



```
#include <so_5/all.hpp>
struct ping {
  int counter_;
};
struct pong {
  int counter_;
};
```

```
void pinger proc(so 5::mchain t self ch, so 5::mchain t ping ch) {
 so 5::send<ping>(ping ch, 1000); // The initial "ping".
 // Read all message until channel will be closed.
 so 5::receive(so 5::from(self ch).handle all(),
  [&](so 5::mhood_t<pong> cmd) {
    if(cmd->counter > 0)
      so 5::send<ping>(ping ch, cmd->counter - 1);
    else {
     // Channels have to be closed to break `receive` calls.
      so 5::close drop content(self ch);
      so 5::close drop content(ping ch);
```



```
void pinger proc(so 5::mchain t self ch, so 5::mchain t ping ch) {
 so 5::send<ping>(ping ch, 1000); // The initial "ping".
 // Read all message until channel will be closed.
 so_5::receive(so 5::from(self ch).handle all(),
   [&](so 5::mhood t<pong> cmd) {
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      so 5::close drop content(self ch);
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void pinger proc(so 5::mchain t self ch, so 5::mchain t ping ch) {
 so 5::send<ping>(ping ch, 1000); // The initial "ping".
 // Read all message until channel will be closed.
 so 5::receive(so 5::from(self ch).handle all(),
  [&](so_5::mhood_t<pong> cmd) {
    if(cmd->counter > 0)
      so 5::send<ping>(ping ch, cmd->counter - 1);
    else {
     // Channels have to be closed to break `receive` calls.
      so 5::close drop content(self ch);
      so 5::close drop_content(ping_ch);
  });
```

```
void pinger proc(so 5::mchain t self ch, so 5::mchain t ping ch) {
 so 5::send<ping>(ping ch, 1000); // The initial "ping".
 // Read all message until channel will be closed.
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    else {
     // Channels have to be closed to break `receive` calls.
      so 5::close drop content(self ch);
      so 5::close drop content(ping ch);
  });
```



```
void ponger_proc(so_5::mchain_t self_ch, so_5::mchain_t pong_ch) {
   int pings_received{};

// Read all message until channel will be closed.
   so_5::receive(so_5::from(self_ch).handle_all(),
   [&](so_5::mhood_t<ping> cmd) {
        ++pings_received;
        so_5::send<pong>(pong_ch, cmd->counter_);
   });

std::cout << "pings received: " << pings_received << std::endl;
}</pre>
```



```
void ponger_proc(so_5::mchain_t self_ch, so_5::mchain_t pong_ch) {
   int pings_received{};

// Read all message until channel will be closed.
so_5::receive(so_5::from(self_ch).handle_all(),
   [&](so_5::mhood_t < ping> cmd) {
        ++pings_received;
        so_5::send < pong_ch, cmd->counter_);
   });

std::cout << "pings received: " << pings_received << std::endl;
}</pre>
```

```
int main() {
 so 5::wrapped env t sobj;
 auto pinger ch = so 5::create mchain(sobj);
 auto ponger ch = so 5::create mchain(sobj);
 std::thread pinger{pinger_proc, pinger_ch, ponger_ch};
 std::thread ponger{ponger proc, ponger ch, pinger ch};
 ponger.join();
 pinger.join();
 return 0;
```

```
int main() {
 so 5::wrapped env t sobj;
 auto pinger ch = so 5::create mchain(sobj);
 auto ponger ch = so 5::create mchain(sobj);
 std::thread pinger{pinger_proc, pinger_ch, ponger_ch};
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Epilog



SObjectizer simplifies development

SObjectizer is in use for more than 18 years.

It's a good tool that proved its efficiency for us. Many times.

Former students start write correct multithreaded code just after a short time of studying SObjectizer.

What distinguishes SObjectizer?

Mature and stable

Cross-platform: works on Windows, Linux, FreeBSD, macOS, and Android.

Easy-to-use: some users studied SObjectizer even without asking for our help.

Free: distributed under BSD-3-CLAUSE license.

It's not dead.



It evolves

Some of features added since 2013:

- agents as hierarchical state machines;
- mutability for messages;
- message chains;
- environment infrastructures;
- enveloped messages;
- dead-letter handlers;
- message-tracing;
- stop-guards;
- run-time monitoring;
- unit-testing of agents;
- ..

so5extra

Some additional goodies not included into SObjectizer's core:

- dispatchers on top of Asio library;
- additional types of mboxes;
- tools for synchronous interactions;
- and some more...

Live in a separate repo: https://github.com/Stiffstream/so5extra



That's all. Thanks you!

SObjectizer: https://github.com/Stiffstream/sobjectizer

Docs: https://github.com/Stiffstream/sobjectizer/wiki

so5extra: https://github.com/Stiffstream/so5extra

Docs: https://github.com/Stiffstream/so5extra/wiki

Support if you need it: https://stiffstream.com